

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 10TH, 1900.

NUMBER 15

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## Official Directory

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Past or.

Residence: On the Church premises.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua d'Anna Xery, Fregiao do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

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## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30, Rua d'Alma.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Considerable interest is appearing in Chili over newspaper discussions of various international questions.

—Reports are current in Chili that Argentina is arranging to annex Bolivia. Another miscellaneous story of the yellow press!

—The Chilean customs receipts in January amounted to \$5,432,375.02, against \$5,949,763.23 in the same month of last year.

—The Chilean customs receipts in January amounted to \$5,432,375.02, as compared with \$5,949,763.23 in the corresponding month of last year.

—In Ecuador the revolutionists have occupied the town of Iquitos. It is not a very active revolution, but it seems to be going on all the time.

—A Buenos Aires telegram says that Chili is purchasing a great quantity of artillery in Europe. Quite so; that's what Gen. Körner went to Germany for. He is keeping the peace by buying more arms, as the military wiseacres have it.

—The survey of the section of the grand trunk line extending from Osario to Puerto Montt has been completed. The length of the line between the before-mentioned places is 129.671 kilometres.—*Chilian Times*.

—The Chilean customs receipts for 1899 and 1898 were as follows:

|              | 1899.           | 1898.           |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Imports..... | \$21,368,585.67 | \$21,370,251.16 |
| Exports..... | \$47,245,169.39 | \$44,427,966.88 |
| Total.....   | \$68,613,755.06 | \$65,798,218.04 |

—On Sunday there was a series of earthquake shocks in the district. At eight o'clock in the morning there was a severe shock, followed an hour after by three slight movements of the earth, and at 10:35 another stronger shock. Then followed another shock at 8:45 p.m. finishing up the series by one at 10:30 a.m. on Monday.—*Chilian Times*, Mar. 7.—The January returns of the Valdivia and Osorno section of the state railways were: income, \$21,785.05; expenditure, \$5,527.33. (This looks highly improbable. How was it possible to run a railway one month and earn nearly twenty-two thousand dollars, with an expenditure of only five and a half thousand dollars? Any practical railway man will say that such a result is practically inconceivable in ordinary railway management. Being a state railway, perhaps many important expenditures such as administration, repairs, fuel, etc., were not taken into account.—*El News*.)

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The cruiser #25 de Maio and the torpedo-boat #14 Patria, and #18 Esporas have been designated as a guard of honor to meet and convey the visiting Brazilian squadron into Argentine waters.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 7th says the staff officer chief João Francisco is buying horses in Uruguay for Rio Grande do Sul. Rumors are current of an impending revolution in that state. (Perhaps all this is designed to influence the action of President Campos Salles at the opening of congress.)

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities, considering that Paraguay is not imposing sufficient quarantine on Argentine arrivals have resolved to subject Paraguayan arrivals to rigid disinfection. There is urgent need of an international mail-house, and the Uruguayan sanitary officials should be promptly confined in it.

—A new call has been issued for tenders for the purveying contract of the Flores island lazaret. This shows that the government is determined to persist in letting the contract out to a professional purveyor, although it has been clearly shown that this system is responsible for many of the abuses, as the sole object of the purveyor is to make all the money he can out of the quarantiners.—*Montevideo Times*, Mar. 25.—While we are making preparations to receive the President of Brazil in a manner worthy of his office Brazil is legislating against Argentine commercial interests in a way that is astonishing those who forget that international courtesy and international commercial friendship are two very different matters. We are bound to be hospitable to Dr. Campos Salles and his suite, and in extending to our visitor our best welcome we are bound to ignore that Brazil is not commercially our friend. At the same time it would not be amiss for public opinion to give a great deal of attention to our commercial relations with Brazil. It is certainly worth while enquiring why we cannot compete with North America for the flour trade of Brazil. Our live stock trade with the neighbouring republic is also not anything like what it should be. We have not seen any indications of Brazilian hostility towards us as a nation. On the contrary, the two countries are, more or less, on excellent terms politically. We attribute the unsatisfactory condition of our commercial relations with Brazil to the slight importance which our government has of late attached to the Argentine legation in Petropolis. It would pay this country to send one of its best and ablest diplomatic representatives to the Brazilian capital.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, March 30.

—The Argentine exporters and officials are still actively at work trying to induce Brazil to reduce or abolish her quarantine restrictions against Argentina. This is a good example for Brazil to follow. The next time Argentina imposes quarantine against Brazil, they should hold meetings, pass resolutions, forward protests, and make things lively all around. But we very much doubt whether the Argentine official will take any notice of it.

—The *Liberal* of yesterday made a strong protest against the crying defects of the press telegraphic service in the Plata, and prints out, among other abnormalities, how each paper claims to have a special and exclusive service, whilst all print the same messages. It is the first native paper that has had the courage to speak out in this matter.—*Montevideo Times*, Mar. 25. (These peculiarities are not unknown here in Rio. What with the Havas service which is common to all, the wire-off service used by some, and the specialists from Buenos Aires, supplemented by reckless additions here, we have confusion enough to drive us distracted. The last that can be said of our press telegrams is that they are highly discreditable.)—Our afternoon contemporaries of yesterday relate an accident which makes a strong demand on the credulity. Their tale is that about 4 a.m. yesterday the policeman on duty in Calle Uruguayana was attracted by the howls of an individual, who complained that he had been robbed of his left arm! It was true enough, for the arm had been severed below the shoulder, and the stump was bleeding horribly. The only explanation that could be given was that, having been very drunk the night before, he had fallen asleep by the level crossing of the railway, with his arm across the rail, and the arm had been severed by a passing train, without his knowing anything about it until he woke from his drunken stupor! His own account is, that when he woke up he felt a great pain in the left arm; but when he came to look for it, the arm was not there! After some search the severed and mangled limb was found in a culvert by the side of the line. The hero of this unique affair is an Italian named Giovanni Benvenuto, aged 47. He is now in the Hospital, in a dangerous state from loss of blood.—*Montevideo Times*, Mar. 25.—This is a translation of a telegram which the correspondent of the *Jurnal do Commercio* sent up from Buenos Aires on the 3rd inst. (and the 1st) and which was given the leading place in that paper on the following day:—“The *New York Herald* announces that soon the United States will have annexed all the territories of Central America, whose statesmen, generals, ex-presidents of the republic, and leading political chiefs will soon meet in New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, for the purpose of discussing the best means of facilitating that act and of adopting measures which can promote its realization. An editorial of *El Pais*, of this capital, relates that Rio Grande do Sul, fearing that its territories may be absorbed and incorporated by Germany, which possesses large colonies there, is promoting its own separation from the United States of Brazil. We have conversed upon such topics with a personage well known in Argentine politics. From him we hear that we ought to assist each other, forming an alliance between Chili, Brazil and Argentina. This effected, with a strong army and a strong squadron organized, the South American states will be protected against any eventuality. This statesman added that weak as we are separated, united we shall be strong; our commerce and our industry will win in the respect which they merit, and ourselves great progress should we remain free. We possess thirty millions of men on two oceans and we enjoy so many advantages of our own that we have enough among ourselves without any necessity of resorting to foreign markets.”—The principal Buenos Aires papers, according to a telegram thence, are protesting strongly against the maintenance by Uruguay of quarantines which are fatal to the sanitary and ruinous from the commercial point of view, on account of a bubonic plague which, if it exists at all, is of so mild and non-epidemic a form that it has an appreciable effect on the general public health. The *Diario* goes further, and asks of what use are the elements of diplomacy and force pertaining to Argentina if they cannot protect her from an irritating and offensive injustice. The view taken by the *Diario* seems to us entirely right. The indefensible quarantines maintained by Uruguay amount to a serious international offence, and they should be resented as such. The only difficulty is that Argentina herself has so frequently been guilty of a similar offence, that it is difficult for her to enforce a complaint on this head. How many times has she imposed just as unreasonable quarantines against Uruguay and Brazil? This brings back the whole quarantine business to its primary basis, namely that quarantine is too serious a matter to be left to the caprice or interest of petty local health boards, and should be made a matter of international regulation and international compensation. As for such quarantines as have been imposed here in the present season, no language is too strong to condemn them, and the war vessels of Argentine and other nations could not be sent to better purpose than to break them down. To destroy the quarantines would be a work of clarity to Uruguay itself, as well as a blessing to the rest of the world that has traffic with it. They are nothing short of a nuisance and they disgrace the country that imposes them as much as they injure it.—*Montevideo Times*.

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 750,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

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Capital. . . . . £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up. . . . . " 500,000  
Reserve fund. . . . . " 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
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Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

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**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 22nd October 1896 by the  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
Générale pour l'Invasion du développement du Com-  
merce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE  
Head Office.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
ris, and agencies.  
Société Générale pour l'avancement et le  
développement du Commerce et de l'Indus-  
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LONDON  
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Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense. . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,  
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Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

IN LEWIS CARROLL'S VEIN.

The sun was shining on the veldt

In quite his wonted way;

The British troops were mustered in

Victorious array.

And this was odd, because it was

About Majuba Day.

The Doppler and the Orange-man

Observed the fact with sob;

They wept like anything to see

Such quantities of Bobs.

They said, 'It's not so soft a thing

As were our former jobs!'

'If seven Swiss for seven years

Would kindly arbitrate,

Do you suppose,' the Doppler said,

'That you could save your State?'

'I doubt it,' said the Orange-man;

'That idiosyncrasy of date.'

'Oh, Britons, make a peace with me,'

The Doppler said with calm;

'For I can wave the olive branch

As well as win the palm.

My character is stated in

The Fifty-second Psalm.'

—Mr. Adrian Ross in the *Sphere*.

From the *Daily Mail*, February 20.

"CROXLEY AS I KNOW HIM."

MR. J. B. ROBINSON DESCRIBES THE HEROIC

BOER GENERAL.

"Yes," said Mr. J. B. Robinson, in conversa-  
tion with a *Daily Mail* representative, "I

have known Commandant Cronje long and

intimately, and I wish that I could now for a

moment shake his hand and tell him how

much I, in common, I believe, with every

Englishman, admire the courage he has

shown. He may be our foe, but England is

generous enough to recognise the good quali-  
ties of the men against her; and Cronje and

his 5,000 to 7,000 men have certainly revealed  
a heroism never supposed in the history of

our race. Surrounded by an army of 45,000  
men, with sixty guns continually pouring

shells on their position, they have stood at  
bay for days.

It is only what those of us who knew the  
man expected. Cronje will never of his own

will surrender. He may be compelled by his  
men refusing to fight longer; but of that I am

very doubtful. He is supported by the Old  
Guard of the Transvaal. No Boer general has

such influence over his followers. They be-  
lieve him invincible; they almost worship

him. The slightest sign of shrinking from  
any one under him brings a few words from

all been quickly annihilated by our artillery  
fire. But each shelter trench not only goes  
down, but his a post scooped out at the side,  
in which a man can lie in safety while hydride  
and shrapnel are punning on the earth above.  
Unless a shell actually falls in the trench it  
does a man no damage.

"In these trenches the Boers lie, a few men  
being placed as sentries above. The moment  
a sentry gave the alarm, up they would spring  
and pour a rifle fire on any storming party."

"What is this redoubtable fighter like?"  
"Picture to yourself a busy man, quiet-  
looking, at first glance almost insignificant.

When you first come in contact with him you  
might for a moment or two be inclined to

dismiss him as a very ordinary man. But a  
few words from him show you, by their grasp,

their decisiveness, that first impressions are  
wrong. As you look longer at him the type

of face seems familiar, and in a flash it comes  
to you that this is the kind of head that is

seen in the paintings of the old Dutch  
masters.

"Cronje, like many Boers, has in him the  
best blood of Europe. When the Edict of

Xantes drove the finest subjects of France  
into exile many of them went to Holland,

and from there on to Africa. The Cronjes  
were among these. The Boers in both repub-  
lics, as well as in Cape Colony and Natal are

descendants from the best families of Hol-  
land and France.

"Among the Boers he has been long known  
as their fighting general. His reputation was

first acquired in the native wars and in hunt-  
ing expeditions. His comrades saw his fertil-  
ity of resource, his coolness, his absolute dis-  
regard of danger.

"Then came the rebellion  
of 1896, and his record at the siege of Pot-  
chefstroom and afterwards is well known."

"About Mrs. Cronje?"  
"She is a fit mate for her husband, and as

soon as he. She goes with him, and at the pre-  
sent moment she is probably preparing his cof-  
fee or cooking his steak in one of the caves by

the river bank. I see the remark in the papers  
that she advised him to surrender. Do not

believe it; it is certain to be false. The Boer  
women have ever been even more doing than

the men. It is they who many times have  
urged the men to war and rebellion. If a

man shrinks back, his wife and daughters  
push him forward.

In the native wars, the women often  
fought with the men. The husband would

stand to the front shooting, and his wife or  
daughter would be behind him loading his

guns."

From the *Daily Mail*, March 11.

BLEOMFONTEIN.

MORE ABOUT LORD ROBERT'S HALTING

PLACE EN ROUTE FOR PRETORIA.

Nothing could be further removed from  
one's idea of a cosmopolitan metropolis than

the rural simplicity of Bloemfontein. The  
town is officially stated to contain a popu-  
lation of 10,000, of which about 7,000 are

whites. It is distant 350 miles from Cap-  
etown, and 750 miles from Port Natal, this

making it some 300 miles south of Pre-  
toria.

Essentially a country town, situated  
upon a plain with vast horizons terminating

in low hills from 200 to 300 feet high, it is  
practically defenceless save for a small fort to

the south, erected by the British during their  
occupation in times gone by. Otherwise the

bare brown veldt stretches for miles on every  
side, and leaves the town a small patch of

plain-roofed buildings, disposed with rather  
more pretensions to elegance and un-  
ashamed in the midst of a vast plain.

And yet Bloemfontein prides itself on being  
a town. It is 4,500 ft. above the sea level,

and is celebrated for its invigorating and  
salubrious cleanliness of air. It really does

enjoy the most exquisitely healthy climate,  
and in this way of being a magnificent sanato-  
rium for those afflicted with pulmonary

complaints.

As is usual with all Dutch towns it is laid  
out on a regular rectangular plan. All the

streets are of fair width and run at right  
angles to one another. The houses are mostly

of the bungalow order of architecture, and  
many of them are surrounded by very luxu-  
riant gardens, in which gardenias, roses, car-  
nations, tuberoses, and other flowers asso-  
ciated with an English hot-house thrive

insurmountably.

There are, however, several quite important  
public buildings. The new Raadsaal, for in-  
stance, is an edifice of some importance. It

was designed by a man of aspirations, and  
presents a somewhat imposing facade with  
Doric columns, and a domed tower upwards

of 90 ft. high. The chambers of the govern-  
ment buildings are quite usefully deco-  
rated, and in some cases betray evidence of

a superior kind of taste in the art of the nation.

In front of the old Raadsaal, which is now  
used as a law court, there is a very fine statue  
of Mr. J. H. Brand, who was President of the  
Orange Free State from 1861 till 1888. Not  
very far away is a smaller monument, in the  
form of an obelisk, erected in memory of the  
Free State heroes who were killed in the  
Basuto war of 1880.

New buildings have been put up during the  
last few years with surprising rapidity, and  
there is quite a suburb of elegant villas, each  
in its own grounds, which suggests a thriving  
watering-place on the south coast of England.

There is also an important town hall, various  
Insurance companies' buildings, a club,  
which is roomy, hospitable, and excellently  
furnished, and some quite imposing railway

offices, in Maltham-street, which would infer a very much more important traffic than is actually the case.

Bloemfontein actually boasts of a national museum, located in a rather ramshackle building, which has a curio's history. It has been successively a church, the local house of commons, the Free State court-house, a public hall, and the locality in which the original British convention was signed. The museum nowadays consists of a small but well-arranged collection of fossils, minerals, birds' eggs, and ethnographical specimens.

There are, as is usual in South African towns of any importance, many places of worship. The Wesleyans, Lutherans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Anglican and Dutch Reformed churches are all represented by more or less imposing churches or chapels. There are also several native churches, the ministers of which are Christians of the Kaffirs.

Life in Bloemfontein is somewhat monotonous. True, there are intellectual recreations in the way of lectures, concerts, and the very occasional visit of a theatrical company. Otherwise the mental pabulum of the community is satisfied with a village debating society, the journalistic disputes of some three or four Dutch and English newspapers, and an occasional rifle shooting contest, which awakens up the township of Sleepy Hollow for at least a week before and after the exciting event.

Society in Bloemfontein is represented by the Presidency, where Mr. Steyn entertains, in a modest but wholly pleasant fashion, any distinguished strangers who visit the town. Many of the Volksraad members are of Scotch origin. Such names as Fraser, Macdonald, Macdonnell, Stewart, McGillivray, and Linn are of frequent occurrence, and the Orange Free State may generally be said to be fifty years ahead of the Transvaal in enterprise, culture, and civilisation.

The two factions of Transvaal Boers and Orange Free State Boers have but little in common save the tie of blood more or less distantly removed, but the Free State Boers are on a far higher plane socially and intellectually than are those who are more immediately under the thumb of President Kruger.

From the Daily Mail, March 11.

#### GENTLEMANLY WARRIORS.

SAVAGES WHO SUPPLIED THEIR ENEMIES WITH FOOD AND AMMUNITION.

We are accustomed to speak of the humane and chivalrous manner in which modern fighting is carried on, and to congratulate ourselves upon the advance which has been made in this respect.

But is this advance as great and as real as we imagine? For example, how do our present day customs of war compare with the old-time fighting methods of the Maoris, the natives of New Zealand? It will surprise a good many people to hear that when a band of Maori warriors was going to fight the warriors of another tribe it was not unusual for the numbers to be proposed to place in the field to be communicated to the enemy; moreover, one side often provided the other with arms and provisions, so that the enemy might not be placed at too great a disadvantage.

Here are a few stories which illustrate the generosity which the Maoris of former days displayed towards their enemies. A chief was asked why, when on a certain occasion he had command of the road, he did not attack the ammunition and provision trains of the English. The Maori, utterly astonished at such a question, exclaimed, "Why, you fool! if we had stolen their powder and food, how could they have fought?"

Another chief, who considered that he had been insulted by the chief of a neighbouring tribe, said that the other chief, had he not been much the stronger of the two in arms and ammunition, would not have dared to act in so insulting a manner. This speech came to the ears of the neighbouring chief, who thereupon divided his arms and ammunition into two equal parts, and sent one half, along with an invitation to fight, to chief No. 1.

On another occasion a chief who was fighting against us, and who was short of guns and powder, sent this message to the governor:—"My custom with regard to my enemy is, if he have not a weapon I give him one, that we may fight on equal terms. Now, O Governor, are you not ashamed of my defenceless hands?"

A clergyman who lived a long time in New Zealand relates how in one of the intertribal wars the besieged sent word to the enemy that they were short of provisions, and the besiegers at once hauled over a supply of food.

But we need not go all the way to New Zealand for an example of supplying ammunition to an enemy, for, if the story be true, it would appear that something of this sort once occurred in the British Channel when an English admiral was trying conclusions with a Dutch admiral.

SOME curious customs are observed in some parts of New York, as for example in the old Fourth Ward, where, says a writer in *The Press*, wakes are common, with candles on the coffin, pennies on the eyes, etc. Children of Water, Oliver, Cherry and Oak streets like to go to wakes as much as to picnics, and they seldom fail to capture the pennies. With these they purchase pickles and crackers. The former with the penny of the right eye and the latter with that off the left.

#### A LEARNED SIMIAN.

The strongest government has at times to yield to persistent pressure—and so have I. The reader need not be scared by the notion that I am going to deal with politics to-day, for my only reason in mentioning governments is to admit that I, too, am human, even as are leaders of triumphant majorities. And that being so it comes to pass that sometimes when I have put down my foot, and hissed out "Never," I find it advisable to take up my foot again, to reconsider my position, to substitute "Well, hardly ever."

It is this tale about the talking orang-outang which has induced me to make these explanations. First one reader and then another sent it in claiming that it was just the thing for me, some hinting that I had made the tale up, others that the learned ape was related to me in some way, so that I resolved I would ignore the story altogether. Let the ape and its tale go hang, I said in my haste, and I was indifferent as to whether the word was spelt "tail" or "tale."

But so persistent are my correspondents that just in self-defence I must say something about the brute to induce them to write about something else. Let us examine the tale. It comes from Baltimore, and it relates the experiments of a Capt. D'Oora with an orang-outang named Ham, a native of Borneo (do orang outangs come from Brazil?). The gentle Brazilian visitor is said to have been taught the use of clothes; he dresses himself in the morning, and adjusts his tie in a tricky manner; he dresses at night, and hangs each garment on its proper hook; he uses a knife and fork and spoon at the dinner-table, and can say "Yes" and "No," and ask for what he wants.

Now is this all by any means, for these recent advices from Baltimore inform us that Ham drinks out of a glass like a Christian, that he has learnt to smoke, preferring a pipe, and holding a pen between his fingers he makes marks. We have here some at least of the qualifications of the complete journalist. Sitting at table, using a knife and fork, smoking a pipe, holding a pen and making marks. These are all customary proceedings in the profession. But what an interesting sidelight is thrown on the state of civilisation in Baltimore by that remark that Ham drinks from a glass like a Christian. That seems to be the only outward and visible sign of the true faith recognised in Baltimore. And apparently Ham has gone beyond some of his human friends, for he has learnt to say "No," which is more than can be said of many men, and asks for what he wants, instead of taking it, as is done by others. I wonder if he has learnt how to borrow half-crowns.—"S. L. H." in the *Morning Leader*.

#### HIS DEAD COMRADE.

A wonderful Comaught Ranger related the following to a nurse while lying in Pietermaritzburg hospital. He was wounded in the Colenso battle, and being parched with thirst crawled down to the river. To use his own words: "I bent over the river side and was just lowering my bottle into the river when I started back aghast. What did I see? From the bottom of the river, looking up through the water, his eyes fixed upon me, glared up the dead face of my old comrade. We had been boys together, we had joined the regiment together; in the early part of that very day we had fought side by side, and now, after the long day's awful work, I found my comrade once more. Very quiet and peaceful, his face was telling nothing of the terrible death anguish that must have been his. He, with many others, had jumped into the river to swim across, and had got caught in a great lacework of barbed wire in the river bed."

It is to be feared that not a few in England are speculating with the generosity which has undertaken to relieve the necessities of those dependent upon the soldiers at the front. Some have tried to get relief from all sources at once, and so frequent has this become that the *Daily Mail* has been compelled to announce that no relief will be granted from the Kipling Fund until other relief associations have been consulted to see whether the applicant is receiving help from any of them. It is enough to make one feel like refusing his contribution to any public relief fund. And to show how far the abuse has gone, here is what a soldier has to say about it:—"Corporal Aitcham writing from Orange River to his brother at Ruyton, remarks: 'What do you think the reserve men are saying? They are laughing openly, and saying it is the best thing that could have happened to their wives, as they were getting as much as £8 or £9 a month from government, societies, and local funds, and what their husbands are sending them. One woman wrote and told her husband if he only stayed away a few months more she would have a nice little pile saved up by the time he returned home. He (the husband) made no secret of this, and appeared quite overjoyed at the idea. I can tell you it made my blood boil to think how callous and selfish some people can be.'"

In Ceylon the song on the tea plantations is said to run—

"But it's a thirsty work in fighting,  
For the glory of the flag;  
Tommy is the fighter,  
And he's not the man to brag;  
He's the man to be considered, though,  
Wherever he may be,  
So pass the word, ye planters,  
And give 'em Tea! Tea!! Tea!!!"

#### BRITISH LOSSES TO MARCH 10.

According to an official return issued by the war office Mar. 14 of the casualties in South Africa from the beginning of the war, the British losses up to and including the week ended 10 March were as follows:

|                  |              |        |
|------------------|--------------|--------|
| Officers.....    | Killed.....  | 191    |
| ".....           | Wounded..... | 604    |
| ".....           | Missing..... | 150    |
| Rank & File..... | Killed.....  | 1,847  |
| ".....           | Wounded..... | 8,755  |
| ".....           | Missing..... | 3,372  |
| Total.....       |              | 14,919 |

This total is exclusive of 955 officers and men who have died of accident or disease during the operations in South Africa.

#### THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL

S. PAULO

The school will be reopened on the 1st of March at No. 17 ALAMEDA DOS ANDRADES, a house standing in its own spacious grounds, and which is being bought for the purpose.

There is excellent accommodation for a small number of boarders (boys), who will be placed under the care of a lady whose family lives in the school, and will also be under the direct supervision of the principal.

Copies of the new prospectus may be had of the principal.

Charles W. Armstrong

Alameda dos Andrades No. 17

S. PAULO.

#### TO BE LET

Well furnished English Residence for four or five months.

Apply A. B. C.

Care Craschley & Co.,

36 Unirbor.

#### CLOS ST. CHARLES

This house of Messrs. Hamppier & Co's. Bordeaux who which is the best table d'hôte in the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASCHLEY & Co. 36 Rua do Onidoro, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

#### 102 Rua Marquez de Abrantes 102

First class Board and Residence for gentlemen in a splendid house, standing back from the road, in the middle of a large garden, only 25 minutes from town and within easy reach of sea bathing.

Accessible by all lands to and from Botafogo.

Apply to

Mrs. Hunko Carpenter

#### Hotels.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 3,009

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Paterson system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

## TROPICAL

## DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gaapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1892, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Note the Trade-mark.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and highly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared in making this

#### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with rooms for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

#### THERESOPOLIS

## GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY  
GEORGE SCHENKBERG has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. NIZZO, Bastos & Co., No. 13, Rua de S. Bento.

Monsieur IRAC, " 38, " Vice, Inhamma.

" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " du Alameda.

Mr. Bernandino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fria.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

## CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Cattete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well-chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribaldi,  
PROPRIETOR

## Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,  
and excellent service.

#### MODERATE PRICES

Hermann Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

## Great Britain.

APR. 3.—Lord Roberts advises the war office that no action of importance has occurred in the Free State for some days. Skirmishes of a violent character frequently occur, however. On Saturday there were various skirmishes near Bloemfontein, in one of which two batteries and the soldiers defending it were several hours under fire, the enemy being but a little over a thousand metres distant. The officers worked the guns after several successive groups of artillerymen had been shot down. They made brilliant and heroic efforts to save two guns taken by the enemy, which became difficult and then impossible because the enemy shot the animals which drew the guns. The British forces then withdrew, protected by the mounted infantry. A Cape Town telegram says that Gen. French had arrived at Bushmanskop. (Another telegram says that Gen. French had engaged a force of 2,500 Boers retiring from Ladybrand, some 80 miles north of Bushmanskop, the Boers losing 600 and the British 250. It is clear Gen. French could not have been at the two places.) Telegrams from Bloemfontein state that Col. Broadwood's defeat was caused by the unexpected attack of the enemy which threw the British lines into confusion and stampeded the mules. The Boers were invisible, and occupied an elevated position. A part of the British column had crossed the river before the firing began. Some ammunition was also exploded, which increased the confusion. The British losses were 350 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Boers had only five killed and nine wounded. After the fight the Boers granted an armistice of some hours for Col. Broadwood to bury his dead and remove the wounded. (Gen. Kitchener's refusal to grant an armistice still stands alone.) The Boers are said to have been under the command of an American officer of German descent named Reichmann. (This is impossible as Capt. Reichmann went to the Transvaal with a commission from President McKinley to observe and study the war.) Lord Roberts telegraphs that his forces are still in contact with the enemy near Thabane. A transport left Cape Town with British troops, which are to cross from that point into Rhodesia. This expedition will, it is said, be under the command of Gen. Carrington. A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Joubert declared to President Kruger before his death that recent reverses were due to the corruption of some Transvaal chiefs. The Queen embarked today at Holyhead for Kingstown, Ireland, arriving at the latter place without mishap.

APR. 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their way to Copenhagen, were the victims of a dastardly attempt at assassination in the Nord railway station at Brussels. They had just embarked to continue their journey, when a young man pushed his way to the front and fired two revolver shots at the Prince. Happily both shots missed. The would-be assassin was immediately seized, and was found to be a youth of 16 named Sipido, a smith by trade. Papers found on his person showed him to be an anarchist. He declared that he had assassinated the Prince of Wales because the latter had caused the death of thousands of Boers. The Prince is said to have solicited indulgence for his assailant, who is apparently of unsound mind.

Generals French and Colville have returned to Bloemfontein, greatly to the chagrin of Lord Roberts. It is now admitted that the Boers succeeded in destroying the Bloemfontein reservoirs, which has caused much alarm in that city. London papers now admit that the Boers have captured 25 cannon from the British forces since the beginning of the war. Typhoid fever is increasing among the Boer prisoners at Simonstown, while fever and dysentery is increasing at Ladybrand. The South African League is denouncing the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The Queen disembarked at Kingstown, Ireland, at 11.30 this morning, proceeding afterwards to Dublin in the Lord Mayor's coach.

APR. 5.—Many messages have been sent to the Prince of Wales, congratulating him on his escape from assassination yesterday, among which was one from Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative. The London press in general holds the European press, particularly the Belgian press, responsible for the anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales. (The press in general is largely responsible for the reactionary and bloodthirsty spirit shown all over the world. Something has evidently gone wrong with the manufacture of printer's ink, for there is no spirit of human kindness left in it.) The ceremony of delivering to the Queen the keys of Dublin occurred today.

Advices from Pretoria say that the Transvaal government has ordered the expulsion of all British subjects remaining in that country on the ground that they will become spies in case of the invasion of the Transvaal. Large bodies of Boers are reported from the vicinity of Weppener, southeast of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts has ordered the arrest of various functionaries in Bloemfontein and neighboring towns on the charge of being in communication with the Boers. (Was the first report incorrect that they had received the British with open arms? It is said that in the encounters of Saturday last various Free State burghers who had made their submission, were seen in the ranks of the Boers.

On March 31st the Boer forces investing Mafeking suffered simultaneous attacks from the garrison on one side and Col. Plummer on the other, both of whom were repelled. The British left about 20 men killed in the field and Col. Plummer's camp was taken.

APR. 6.—Dry before yesterday. Gen. Methuen surprised and surrounded a small detachment of Boers commanded by Col. Vilhois Mareuil, who was killed. The Boers had 7 killed and 62 wounded and captured. Col. Vilhois Mareuil served as chief of staff to Gen. Joubert. The British losses were one officer and 7 men killed and many wounded.

Telegrams from Bloemfontein state that yesterday the Boers captured five companies of infantry at Reddersburg, near Balmuir. Another telegram says there were three companies of Irish riflemen and two of mounted infantry, consisting of 300 men. Gen. Gatacre went to their relief, but arrived too late. In the vicinity of Bloemfontein, a detachment of British troops marching north were surprised by Boers, and after twenty hours firing were compelled to surrender. Another telegram says that Commandant Delarey had repulsed a force of British troops at Glen, which was compelled to return to Bloemfontein with heavy loss. The war office has received a telegram stating that in the stubbornly contested fight at Sunnyside the British losses numbered 450. A telegram from Boer headquarters says that in the fight at Bushmanskop (of which we have had very little information) the Boers captured 350 British and a quantity of important documents showing British plans for invading the Transvaal, dated 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Advices received today from the Gold Coast report serious disturbances among the Ashantis. The British resident in Koomassie, with his wife, are shut off from the coast.

APR. 7.—Lord Roberts informs the war office that in the engagement at Reddersburg the Boers numbered 3,200 men with five cannons, while the British force consisted of 591 men. The British losses were 8 killed, 33 wounded and 550 prisoners. (Another telegram says the war office announces the losses as 10 killed, 35 wounded and 540 prisoners.) The death of Col. Vilhois Mareuil is confirmed. The Boers are becoming very active in the vicinity of Bloemfontein. The destruction of the waterworks is causing much slight inconvenience, owing to the great number of wells and cisterns in the city. At Simon's town 14 Boer prisoners have made their escape. Telegrams from Accra, on the Gold Coast, state that the situation since March 23 is unchanged. The authorities consider the situation to be serious. Various press correspondents at St. Petersburg state that large bodies of Russian troops are being moved south from Moscow. The Queen was driven through the streets of Dublin yesterday, principally in the quarters of the poor. The newspaper *United Irishman* has been prosecuted for publishing an article entitled "The Queen Famine."

APR. 8.—Among the arrests of hangers near Bloemfontein is a brother of President Steyn. The British force captured near Reddersburg surrendered only after exhausting its ammunition. The citizens of the town then handed down the British and hoisted the Free State flag. A Pretoria telegram says that in the fight at the Bloemfontein waterworks the Boers captured 11 guns, 2 wagonloads of ammunition, many wagonloads of provisions and mules, and made prisoners 11 officers and 362 men. In England the peace movement is steadily increasing. The Ashantee revolt is causing much uneasiness.

APR. 9.—A telegram from Aliwal North of the 7th says that four companies of British fusiliers and two companies of volunteers which occupied Rondeville, had been compelled to withdraw after a sharp fight with the Boers. They reached that place under the protection of two squadrons of cavalry sent to their relief by Gen. Brabant. It is stated that the hangers of the southern districts of the Free State are again taking up arms. A strong force of them has assembled at Walist, near Rondeville. A Cape Town telegram says that Gen. Gatacre has left for Bethanie with a strong force, for the purpose of guarding Lord Roberts' communications. As a strong Boer force is said to be operating south of Bethanie, an encounter is anticipated. The *Daily Mail* fears that the Boers will be able to destroy the railway bridge at Aliwal North, which will greatly prejudice Lord Roberts' communications. A report is current in London that the Boers have captured a supply train with a guard of 500 men. On Saturday there was a violent bombardment of the Boer positions at Warrenton, after which Gen. Methuen advanced against them. The Boers refused to surrender. The Barkly East railway station telegrams. At Simon's town typhoid fever is extending from the Boer prisoners to the inhabitants. At Hospital was laid with imposing ceremonies. The governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, asks for reinforcements to suppress the rebels at Koomassie. The 8th division under Sir Leslie Rundle has been ordered to Kimberley.

## United States.

APR. 4.—Mr. William Davis, who recently arrived from the Transvaal, says the city of Pretoria is so well defended that it will be impossible to take it. Reports are current that Admiral Dewey will be a candidate for the presidency. It is asserted that the partisans of President McKinley have undertaken to secure his re-election in case he intervenes in the Anglo-Transvaal war and secures the independence of the two republics. (We very

much doubt the story. And in case it is true, President McKinley had better lose his reelection than meddle in a war which does not concern the United States in any material sense. One can afford to lose the presidency on such conditions.)

APR. 6.—The naval appropriations cover an expenditure of \$5,000,000. (Impediments to the navy, and so does the question.) The naval committee proposes the construction of two battleships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers.

APR. 7.—Telegrams from Porto Rico of 5th inst. report that 2,000 native laborers have assisted the blacks imported by the English, who have secured all the important public works. The riot was suppressed by the troops. Gen. O'Leary has been relieved of his command in the Philippines, and Gen. Mac Arthur appointed to succeed him. The pro-Boerists insist that Argentina is violating neutrality in selling horses for the British army in South Africa.

APR. 9.—Sympathy with the South African republics is increasing in the United States. An immense pro-Boer meeting has been held at Washington at which several prominent politicians were present. The New York *World* says the United States has acquired a strip of territory ten miles wide in Nicaragua, for the inter-oceanic canal. This is semi-officially denied. The military commanders in the Philippines have asked for reinforcements aggregating 10,000 men.

## France.

APR. 3.—It is reported that the Duke of Orleans has resolved to sell York House and abandon his residence in England altogether. The celebrated mathematician Joseph Bertrand died to-day, at 73 years of age.

APR. 4.—It is asserted that the project of an armistice to persons connected with the Dreyfus case has been definitely postponed. The *Matin* says that the European foreign offices are asking explanations from Portugal in regard to the authorization to land British troops at Beira.

APR. 5.—The French press is unanimous in denouncing the anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales. The French press comments Argentina for non-observance of the rule of neutrality in selling horses for South Africa.

APR. 7.—The death of Col. Vilhois Mareuil has caused a deep impression in France. Telegrams from Shanghai say that France, United States, Great Britain and Germany are acting together in demanding of the Tungshiyamen, in China, the disclosure of the secret society, known as the "Boxers," within a period of two months. A telegram from Djibouti says a great battle was fought March 10th in the Ogaden region, between Christians and Mohammedans, the former being victorious.

## Spain.

APR. 3.—An excellent impression has been raised at Madrid by the suppression in the Argentine national hymn of some phrases offensive to the pride of Spain. (Lord Salisbury's allusion to "unlucky nations" seemed to have been fully deserved.) The sessions of the cortes have been adjourned until May next.

APR. 9.—Disturbances have appeared in the province of Murcia because of the increased cost of tobacco.

## Belgium.

APR. 4.—A great meeting was held in Brussels to-day, at which various deputies spoke against the course Great Britain is pursuing in South Africa. A temperate resolution was adopted expressing a desire for the early cessation of hostilities, the same to be presented to the British minister for transmission to his government. At 5.35 p. m., as the Prince and Princess of Wales were leaving the Nord railway station at Brussels, enroute for Copenhagen, a youth, named Sipido, fired two shots into their coach, but happily without hitting any one. He was immediately arrested.

APR. 5.—The entire Belgian press condemns the act of the anarchist Sipido, and regrets that the capital of Belgium should have been the scene of so dastardly an outrage. The magistrate who first interrogated Sipido is convinced that he was not alone in planning the assault.

APR. 6.—In his examination to-day the anarchist Sipido denounced a man named Deckers as an accomplice, who was immediately arrested.

## Portugal.

APR. 1.—In the chamber the minister of foreign affairs, Sr. Vago Benda, says the permission granted to Great Britain to transport troops and munitions from Beira to Umali, across Portuguese territory, was made in accordance with international treaties.

APR. 9.—The cruiser "D. Carlos" left Lisbon to-day for Beira, having Gen. Cunha as special ambassador, on board. Opinion is divided over the permission given to British forces to cross Portuguese territory at Beira. The government organs insist that Portugal is obliged to grant permission under the treaty of 1891. (Of course, the Transvaal is now authorized to make reprisals.)

## Germany.

APR. 6.—A report is current in Berlin that the United States has leased the Gollapagos islands from Spain for a long period. The government organs insist that Portugal is obliged to grant permission under the treaty of 1891. (Of course, the Transvaal is now authorized to make reprisals.)

## Moscow.

APR. 8.—A celluloid factory at Leipzig was destroyed by fire, seven persons losing their lives.

## Miscellaneous.

APR. 7.—A Rome telegram says the revolution in China is increasing. International arbitration was adopted by the lower house at the Hague yesterday. (And of what avail will it be? No strong power will accept arbitration unless it suits its convenience. The idea is a farce as it now stands.) A Copenhagen telegram reports that the Prince of Wales to have said that one of the bullets fired by Sipido glanced off his head.

APR. 8.—The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have protested against the increased import duties. England has closed her ports to Argentine cattle.

APR. 9.—The negotiation between Russia and Korea for some land at Masampo has failed. The Russian government now wants Korea never to cede the island of Koje to any other foreign power. The Austrian emperor will visit Berlin in May. In Sydney 93 new cases and 29 deaths of bubonic pest, have been reported in the last few days.

## THE NEW TAXES.

Yesterday's *Siglo* laughs to scorn the idea that the government will either solicit, or the chambers consent to, the *scandalous* discussion of the proposed new internal taxes. And, in order to prove that there is no grand mystery over the matter, it reproduces the principal portion of the message presented to the chambers on Saturday last, and in which the new taxes are proposed. From this we culminate the following information:—

The new taxes run on a table of consumption, as follows: Refined sugar in general, 1 cent the kilo;—Shelled rice, 1 cent the kilo;—Five wine wines, 2 cents the litre;—Imported wine wines whose alcoholic strength exceeds 16 degrees centesimal, for each degree or fraction of degree exceeding 1 cent per litre;—Bitters, vermouth and similar liquors, cognac, 40 and other alcoholic drinks, made in the country, including artificial wines, up to 20 degrees centesimal, 1 cent the litre, and those of greater alcoholic strength in proportion.

The message calls attention to the deficit created for the treasury, firstly by the assignment of the 2 1/2 % extra duty to the port fund; secondly by the extraordinary expenditure of \$2,250,000 to meet armament and equipment of the previous administration and which has absorbed part of the revenue of the present period; and finally the decrease in the customs revenue. The law protective of certain industries. The deficit thus created the executive estimates roughly at \$600,000, and this it thinks will be met by the creation of the taxes now proposed. The tax of 1 1/2 cents per kilo on sugar is less than that charged in many other countries. The annual importation is about 15 1/2 million kilos, of which 7 millions are refined in the country. The revenue from the tax is estimated at \$225,000. The rice imported, shelled or unshelled, is calculated at 4,000,000 kilos, so the tax will yield \$400,000. The amount of native wine which is calculated at over 14 1/2 million litres, but on account of the difficulty of fiscalisation, the executive has taken 9 millions as its base of calculation, and estimates the tax at 180,000. The imported wines affected reach some 12 million litres, and the tax will consequently yield \$240,000. The alcoholic drinks manufactured here are estimated at over 600,000 litres, and the tax at \$60,000. The total amount of revenue from the new taxes should, therefore, be \$750,000, which leaves a margin of \$150,000 over the deficit of \$600,000, for expenses of collection and errors of calculation. — *Montevideo Times*, Mar. 29.

## HOW BOERS FIGHT.

The Berlin correspondent of the *London Morning Leader* writes as follows, under date of March 13:—

A German officer who is acting as war correspondent for the *Lokalanzeiger* with the Boer army says:—

"There is something very comic in the Boer style of fighting. When the enemy attack a position held by, say 500 Boers, only 230 of these actually fight, the others remain quietly behind in the laager, where they prepare the meals, or chat and smoke. Whenever one of them feels inclined he joins the fighting, but as soon as he is tired he returns to the laager. No one says a word to him; each Boer is his own general."

Referring to Spion Kop, the correspondent says he could look down on the position the English had taken up on the plateau in the night before 23 Jan. He saw the huge stone walls they had erected, and counted their number at 1,500. Opposed to them were 70 to 80 Boers.

He estimates that in the principal fight, which resulted in the withdrawal of the English, 3,000 to 4,000 English were defeated by 200 to 250 Boers. He adds: "I can only account for this result from the fact that the English were excited, and therefore upset on their helmets, puffed themselves over their heads, while the Boers maintained a wonderful calm, and only shot when they were sure of hitting."

The Kaffirs kept their masters supplied with ammunition and water."

"When all was over," he says, "he sight on the plateau was awful, the dead bodies of the Englishmen were piled against the entrenchment they had constructed. Most of them were shot in the head with Maxims. I have taken a photo of the terrible scene, and if the plates come out well, I shall send one to Chamberlain."

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 10th, 1900.

THE anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales at Brussels on the 4th instant is an act which can not be too strongly condemned nor too promptly punished. Whether the mania for assassinating rulers is a species of insanity or a conspiracy of men with anarchical schemes, the situation remains the same—all established government is threatened and unless every crime is punished anarchy must surely result. Aside from questions of national policy, for which the British sovereign is not responsible, there can be no doubt that the success of an anarchist attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales would be deplorable from every point of view. It could not affect the succession to the British throne, and it could not influence the course of events throughout the world except to make the British people more determined to carry out their purposes and less sympathetic with the political fugitives of other countries who are accustomed to seek their shores for security. On the contrary, it would do incalculable harm, for the Prince unquestionably exerts an influence for moderation and liberal ideas which would be greatly missed, as his illustrious father did before him. Without such an influence, England would soon feel the spur of violent, strong-headed will, as has occurred at other periods in her history and in other countries. We believe that the opinion is general and well-founded that were the Prince of Wales to be made a victim to any such anarchist attempt, the evil consequences would be felt in every part of the world and would lead to incalculable harm. That this is recognized even by England's enemies is shown by the prompt congratulations sent in from every part of the world, in which every good citizen of every nationality cordially and earnestly joins.

Much has been written already of the steadily-rising tide of anarchy throughout the world, but it may be doubted whether the true source of the evil is really understood. Life is made up of events and influences which act and react upon us, forming character and career in the individual, building up and then overthrowing nations when acting upon us in the aggregate and through long periods of time. Misgovernment and oppression may for the moment succeed, but in the long run the reaction will come and with it a terrible penalty. Cruelty and injustice may pass unpunished for generations, but that retribution will come let no one doubt. Spain is now suffering penalties for the ruthless tyranny with which she governed her new possessions, and Italy is likewise atoning with her life for the centuries of crime and oppression which crushed character and conscience out of her people. Why is it that so many of these anarchist assassins come from Italy? Let Ouida answer and tell us how minute and searching is the tyranny

which oppresses her people. Hunger, ignorance, tireless and relentless persecution, enforced military service, exaggerated class distinctions enforcing the degradation of the one and the exaltation of the other, increasing burdens of taxation, the enforced dissolution of home ties and influences—all these and more are tending to breed discontent and create anarchists. Those who lead peaceful, untroubled and happy lives do not furnish assassins nor conspirators. If we are to free ourselves from this horrible incubus, we must do away with the things which make for poverty, discontent and crime. Governments must seek to make contented men and women of their subjects, and then there will be no cause for fear.

## THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

In our last issue we published returns of the combined receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office for the first quarter of the present year, showing that in comparison with those for the corresponding period of 1899 there had been a decrease of 8,441,729\$196 and in comparison with those for the first quarter of 1898 a decrease of 10,716,056\$299.

The returns from the Santos custom-house, whose importance is next to that of Rio de Janeiro, are proportionally still more unfavorable. The receipts of that custom-house for the first quarter of the last three years were as follows:

|           |                |                |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1898..... | 9,203,406\$160 | 1,770,320\$906 |
| 1899..... | 7,533,085\$254 | 2,947,229\$112 |
| 1900..... | 4,585,856\$142 | 4,717,550\$018 |

From the foregoing it will be seen that in the first quarter of 1900 in comparison with that of 1899 the decrease was nearly 40 per cent and in comparison with that of 1898 over 50 per cent.

Under normal circumstances the development of a country's resources resulting from the increase in population produces a constant increase in revenue. In some favored regions possessing varied resources revenue continues to increase even when disturbing influences retard the progress of development. Wise governments, when they perceive a diminution in the rate of increase, take warning in time and proceed to relieve the people of part of their burdens. This is what the Brazilian government should have done in 1897, when it perceived that the large revenue produced by exorbitant taxation in 1896 had depleted the sources from which it was drawn, causing a financial and commercial crisis whose unfavorable effect on public revenue was shown by the returns made public. Instead, however, of being warned by such significant symptoms, the government has recklessly aggravated the evil by constantly increasing the burdens of the people.

Among the custom-houses whose receipts for a while continued to show a slight increase in spite of these disturbing influences was that of Bahia. Even so late as the first quarter of 1899 this increase was maintained. It has since, however, given way under the strain and the returns for the first quarter of the present year show a large decrease in revenue. The following is a statement of the receipts of that custom-house for the first quarter of the last three years:

|                   |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1898.....         | 5,011,107\$125 |                |
| 1899.....         | 5,133,275\$754 |                |
| Increase.....     |                | 122,168\$329   |
| 1900.....         | 2,877,414\$520 |                |
| Decrease.....     |                | 2,255,861\$234 |
| Net decrease..... |                | 2,133,692\$905 |

The decrease was over 40 per cent. The returns from Pernambuco are more favorable. The receipts for the first quarter of the three years were as follows:

|                   |                |             |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1898.....         | 4,238,337\$804 |             |
| 1899.....         | 4,180,190\$146 |             |
| Decrease.....     |                | 58,167\$656 |
| 1900.....         | 4,231,865\$455 |             |
| Increase.....     |                | 51,675\$309 |
| Net decrease..... |                | 6,492\$347  |

Recapitulating, we find that the returns of the aggregate receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office and the four important custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco show for the first quarter of the present year in comparison with that of 1899 a decrease of 13,593,465\$139 and in comparison with that of 1898 a decrease of 17,573,791\$569.

REPORTS are being made in this city to obtain a modification in that clause in the gas company's contract which permits it to exact from consumers a cash deposit to guarantee the payment of accounts. Such a clause should never have been included in the contract, for it is virtually giving the company free working capital at the expense of consumers. Inasmuch as landlords have the custom of exacting a *carta de fiança* from their tenants, to secure the payment of rent, they might easily make it cover gas bills, as many do. In that case the landlord should be held responsible for all unpaid gas bills. To make the unfortunate tenant put up a cash deposit is surely a harsh and unfair exaction.

AN unpleasant controversy has arisen in Portuguese official circles here, which is causing much outside comment. It would seem that through the error of a clerk, the bills of health issued from the Portuguese consulate on two occasions stated that cholera existed here, the clerk entering the number of deaths from variola in the wrong place. On the second occasion, complaint was made to the sanitary authority, who at once carried the matter to the government. The complaint was eventually taken to the Portuguese minister, who, in his anxiety to please the Brazilian government, at once set out to secure the removal of the consul. The latter has many friends and supporters in the Portuguese colony, and is not disposed to retire, and a controversy has therefore resulted which sober-minded members of the Portuguese colony are deeply regretting. The feeling subsists that the minister, who seems to look upon his official duties as a mission to exclaim compliments, has made a serious mistake.

It would appear that the Rio Acre revolution is about to enter upon a new phase, and in this we may learn why it is that the Amazonas state government was so anxious to pry the adventurer Gálvez a large sum of money for delivering up all his papers and then leaving the country. It is said at Pará (though we can not endorse everything said at Pará) that Gálvez now demands 2,000,000\$ from the governor of Amazonas and threatens important disclosures in case it is not paid. It is evident that there has been some secret relationship between the Acre revolutionists and important persons at Manaus, and in the interests of public morality the truth should be exposed. The offer to pay Gálvez four hundred odd centos for his archives conditional on his leaving the country was so exceptional and mysterious, that suspicious naturally followed. Why should the representative of the state of Amazonas make such an offer? And why should he want the archives? The territory is nominally Bolivian and the revolution was against Bolivia. Amazonas has therefore nothing to do with Gálvez's archives. They belong by right to Bolivia and the proper custodian in the interim is the federal government of Brazil. The anxiety of the Amazonas state government to get possession of Gálvez's papers, and the hurried offer to supply him with money to leave the country, affords reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is something in this affair which the state government of Amazonas wishes to conceal.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is anticipated that all the houses in S. Carlos do Piauí will be connected with the new water supply before the end of the current month.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 5th says that Rio Grande families are beginning to pass over into Uruguay at Rivera. The situation in Rio Grande is beginning to look stormy again.

—The appearance of yellow fever in Botuava, São Paulo, fortunately did not lead to an epidemic. Only five deaths had occurred up to the 31st ult., when the contagion appeared to have been stamped out.

—Two thieves entered a house in Campos on the morning of the 6th, tied the mistress of the house to a bed, and then began to ransack the house. They secured a bank pass book, some jewellery and 372\$ in cash, when they were frightened away by a knock at the door.

—It has been telegraphed to Pernambuco that at a preliminary political caucus in Rio, composed of course of members of the ring which governs us, a proposition was rejected which provided that at the opening of congress the delegations vouchered for by the state governments should be allowed to take their seats. The prospect is that there are so many contests the chamber will be unable to arrange a quorum.

—Dr. Muniz Freire has been proclaimed governor of the state of Espírito Santo.

—The annual general meeting of St. Paul's Church in São Paulo is to be held to-day.

—The threatened epidemic of yellow fever at Casa Branca, São Paulo, has nearly disappeared. There were only two cases under treatment in hospital on the 5th inst.

—The epidemic of yellow fever in Sorocaba is now declining. On the 5th inst. there were 21 cases under treatment in the isolated hospital, no new cases were received, one patient was discharged, leaving 20 at the end of the day. Outside 4 new cases were reported in private residences.

—In Tietê, São Paulo, where there has been a slight increase in yellow fever, there were 5 new cases reported on the 5th inst. There were 18 cases under treatment in the hospital, 4 new cases were admitted during the day, and one death occurred, leaving 21 cases at the end of the day.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 3rd inst. advised the minister of finance that the *legadaria* of the *delegacia fiscal* in that city had been broken open the night before and the sum of 19,000\$ was missing. A balance for the month of March had not been struck, consequently it could not be said with certainty that the money really had been taken the night before. The treasurer had been absent some days, and the *fiel* was in charge. He was at once suspended and placed under arrest.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Araraquara line, in São Paulo, which is an extension of the Paulista, is said to be in a very prosperous condition. It has redeemed 313 debentures and is paying interest on the others promptly. The line now has 22 kilometres under construction.

—A petition has been circulated in Campos asking the state government for a reduction in the Leopoldina tariffs. The suspension of return tickets, which is a very illiberal act on the part of an English company, has given great offence.

—The March traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

| Inward freight        | tons. | 48,139  | 48,925  |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| do since 1st Jan.     | "     | 157,315 | 129,407 |
| Outward freight       | "     | 20,595  | 9,280   |
| do since 1st Jan.     | "     | 67,036  | 43,343  |
| Passengers carried    | "     | 104,682 | 89,353  |
| do since 1st Jan.     | "     | 311,298 | 216,146 |
| Inter-station traffic | tons. | 17,532  | 14,711  |

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 31st were 214,005\$ in currency, against 192,749\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 1,255\$. The exchange rate was 8 5/32, against 6 25/32, last year, consequently the sterling equivalents were 27,275\$ this year against 25,644\$ last year, giving a sterling increase of 1,629\$. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were 2,135,614\$ against 2,111,184\$ in the same period of 1899, showing an increase of 22,430\$ in sterling.

—A Campos telegram of April 1st published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on April 1st, says the elevation of tariffs and the suppression of return tickets on the Leopoldina railway had caused much annoyance there. On the 2nd another telegram announced that the rails on the Santo Antonio de Pádua line had been torn up between Tres Irmaõs, Cambury, Viciã Braga, Parakara and Miracema, and a number of cattle guards were destroyed. The Communist press condemned the increased tariffs. The express from Niterói was six hours late. On the 3rd another telegram stated that the express train had not come through, being unable to get beyond Rio Bonito.

—The manager of the Leopoldina railway has published a statement in which he says that there is nothing in the new schedule of freight and passenger rates that justifies the violent opposition which that schedule has excited. And it may be added that under normal circumstances no such opposition would probably be made. But among the people, who see their burdens constantly increasing and their resources diminishing, there is profound discontent, and it is, consequently, natural that any addition to those burdens, however slight it may be, should cause the utmost irritation. It is to this that we attribute the disturbances resulting from the adoption of the new schedule and not to the instigation of the opposition party in the state of Rio de Janeiro, which the *Paz*, always prone to mischief-making, alleges to be the cause.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—Telegrams from Bahia announce that the Italian cruiser "Rurik" left that port on the 2nd inst., and the American cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" on the 3rd.

—Among the passengers arriving here yesterday by the L. & H. str. "Coleridge" was Mr. C. F. Hammett, of São Paulo. Mr. Hammett is a widower, American and has been home on a business trip, calling at Pará on his return.





## SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial do Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during March aggregated 49,163 bags, against 32,255 bags last year and 39,837 bags in 1898. Since 28 July last the receipts aggregated 3,997 bags, against 4,856 bags in the preceding year and 5,587 bags in 1897-98.

The exports of coffee during March were as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

| NAMES OF EXPORTERS      | BAGS    | DESTINATION | BAGS    |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Arbuckle Brothers & Co. | 67,754  | New York    | 18,245  |
| Napthum, Grop & Co.     | 51,914  | Rotterdam   | 14,500  |
| Rose & Knowles          | 39,770  | Liverpool   | 11,065  |
| J. W. Doane & Co.       | 23,438  | Trieste     | 5,150   |
| L. Johnston & Co.       | 16,990  | Genoa       | 2,105   |
| Hard, Knud & Co.        | 14,928  | Antwerp     | 1,565   |
| Theodor. Wille & Co.    | 12,755  | Alexandria  | 2,590   |
| Henry Wollé & Co.       | 5,500   | Havre       | 1,605   |
| Krische & Co.           | 3,750   | Bremen      | 500     |
| A. Trommel & Co.        | 3,500   | Platte      | 250     |
| Holworthy, Ellis & Co.  | 2,535   | Marseilles  | 135     |
| Zerrenner, Hallow & Co. | 2,160   | Genoa       | 100     |
| W. P. McLaughlin & Co.  | 2,050   | Odesa       | 100     |
| Karl Valais & Co.       | 500     | New Orleans | 015     |
| Nossack & Co.           | 024     | Palermo     | 014     |
| Auguste Leuba & Co.     | 001     | London      | 011     |
| Prado Chaves & Co.      | 001     | London      | 011     |
| Sundry                  |         |             | 1,005   |
|                         | 220,185 |             | 220,185 |

Monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during March, with daily receipts, sales, base, shipments and exchange.

| March 1900 | RECEIPTS  |           | Sales   | Base  | Shipments | Exch. on Lond. |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-----------|----------------|
|            | 1900 Bags | 1899 Bags |         |       |           |                |
| 1          | 9,512     | 12,056    | 6,000   | 8,500 | 8,512     | 8 3/4          |
| 2          | 9,662     | 12,065    | 6,000   | 8,500 | 8,512     | 8 3/4          |
| 3          | 5,048     | 16,355    | 16,000  | 8,700 | 8,700     | 8 3/4          |
| 4          |           | 12,721    | 12,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 5          | 3,334     | 10,423    | 10,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 6          | 9,370     | 13,426    | 13,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 7          | 8,726     | 13,426    | 13,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 8          | 6,885     | 11,903    | 11,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 9          | 8,239     | 13,752    | 13,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 10         | 4,507     | 12,667    | 12,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 11         |           | 15,559    | 15,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 12         | 5,499     | 10,000    | 10,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 13         | 4,571     | 13,977    | 13,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 14         | 2,767     | 10,507    | 10,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 15         | 6,257     | 16,150    | 16,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 16         | 4,609     | 19,194    | 19,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 17         | 5,499     | 13,493    | 13,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 18         |           | 9,063     | 9,000   | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 19         | 3,171     | 6,000     | 6,000   | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 20         | 1,037     | 13,458    | 13,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 21         | 5,357     | 11,024    | 11,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 22         | 6,279     | 13,454    | 13,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 23         | 7,539     | 8,423     | 8,000   | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 24         | 5,120     | 17,998    | 17,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 25         | 4,702     |           |         | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 26         | 5,167     | 12,000    | 12,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 27         | 3,134     | 12,016    | 12,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 28         | 4,729     | 14,655    | 14,000  | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 29         | 9,524     |           |         | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 30         | 3,993     |           |         | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
| 31         |           |           |         | 8,800 | 8,800     | 8 3/4          |
|            | 119,169   | 132,255   | 175,000 |       | 220,185   |                |

## Imports.

**Flour.**—The arrivals were nil. The market is very firm, and the stock of American flour is much reduced. The prices are higher as was expected at the preceding week, and we give below the latest quotations of the past week:

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Trieste              | nominal       |
| Richmond 1st         | —             |
| do 2nd               | —             |
| Baltimore 1st        | 35,000—36,000 |
| do 2nd               | 31,000—32,000 |
| Western and Interior | 33,000—34,000 |
| River Plate          | nominal       |
| Local Mills          | 35,000—36,000 |

**Coffee.**—No receipts last week. The stock on first hands is greatly reduced, being 4,000 bags of Gaspé, 3,000 of Halifax and 500 cases of Norwegian—a total of 7,500 packages. Importers quote at 65,000 per bag of Gaspé, 58,000 for Halifax and 85,000 per case of Norwegian. Broker's prices are unchanged.

**Lard.**—Receipts nil. American lard is now quoted from 850 to 900 reis per pound wholesale.

**For K.**—No arrivals. We quote Arroyo at 18,000 per kilo and P. T. George at 15,000 per pound wholesale.

**Rice.**—Only 50 bags arrived by the *Coblenz* from Bremen. Broker's continue to quote from 20,500 to 21,500 per bag of 60 kilos.

**White Pine.**—No receipts. Market nominal.

**Pitch Pine.**—There were no arrivals, and prices continue at 8,800 per dozen.

**Spruce Pine.**—No arrivals during the week. Quotations unchanged.

**Swedish Pine.**—Arrivals nil. Prices nominal.

**Kerosene.**—The receipts were nil. Price continues at 12,000 per case wholesale.

**Rosin.**—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

**Turpentine.**—No receipts. Quotations are nominal.

**Cement.**—The *Coblenz* arrived with 1,700 barrels from Antwerp. Prices continue unchanged.

**Indian Corn.**—No arrivals. The price continues to improve, and the bag of 62 kilos is now quoted from 3,500 to 3,600.

**Wheat.**—Arrivals were nil. Native wheat is now quoted at 48,000 per bag of 60 kilos.

**Hay.**—No arrivals. Prices continue from 360 to 380 reis per kilo wholesale.

**Cash.**—There were no arrivals.

**Rum.**—The receipts continue regular. Quotations are unchanged as shown in the following table:

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Pernambuco and Maciel    | 210,000—215,000 |
| Bahia and Aracaj         | 195,000—200,000 |
| Campos                   | 200,000—210,000 |
| Angra and Paraty         | 215,000—220,000 |
| Paratyba                 | 210,000—225,000 |
| Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. | 230,000—235,000 |
| ditto 40 deg.            | 340,000—350,000 |

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 7.

BAHIA, BLANCA.—Br. *Ik. Dahnuna*; 896 tons; Miles; ballast.

## FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5 % primeage per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5 % primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10 % primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—40 francs and 10 % primeage per ton of 900 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 % primeage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE.—35 francs and 10 % primeage per ton of 900 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5 % primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5 % primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN.—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % primeage per ton.

PORT NATAL.—50 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primeage per ton.

RAST LONDON.—50 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primeage per ton.

DELAGOA BAY.—50 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primeage per ton.

MOSEL BAY.—50 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primeage per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—3,000 per bag of 60 kilos.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—Il. *Str. Las Palmas*..... 345 bags of coffee

MARSEILLES.—Fr. *str. Bretagne*..... 250 do do

BORDEAUX.—Fr. *str. La Plata*..... 125 do do

NEW ORLEANS.—Fr. *str. Corica*..... 10,850 do do

LIVER PLATE.—Fr. *str. Cordillere*..... 365 do do

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

*Amazona*..... Rangoon 7 Mar.

*Bayard*..... Mobile —

*Belfast*..... Leith —

*Good News*..... Baltimore —

*Olivia*..... New York —

*Il'venc* (str.)..... Cardiff —

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO

April 1 Corsica Havre 35 ds. J. Lapert

2 Olbers Liverpool 21 ds. R. Megaw & Co.

3 Clyde Southampton 18 ds. C. J. Czaly

4 Edenhall Newport 26 ds. R. T. Brazileira

5 Breton Santos 1 d. José d'Orey

6 Amazonas do 14 ds. R. Johnston & Co.

7 Malange do 18 ds. W. Guimarães & C.

8 Thames River Plate C. J. Czaly

9 Grellian Liverpool 21 ds. W. Sons & Co.

10 Coblenz Bremen 25 ds. H. Stoltz & Co.

11 Las Palmas Genoa 27 ds. H. Campos

12 Springfield Santos 21 ds. Carlos Wigg

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE NAME FOR CONSIGNED TO

April 1 Aglaja Santos do In transit

2 Titania do do do

3 Strabo do do do

4 Charming Cross Newport Buenos Aires do

5 Whitby do do do

6 Homer do do do

7 Clyde do do do

8 Amazonas do do do

9 Paraguaná do do do

10 Grellian do do do

11 Coblenz do do do

12 Las Palmas do do do

13 Springfield do do do

## \* Calling at intermediate ports.

## Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 8th, 1900.

NAME TON ARRIVED FROM CONSIGNED TO

*Amer. Can.*

bk. White Wings 654 Mar. 27 Baltimore. J. L. Biset.

bk. Doris 876 do do do

bk. Amy 665 do do do

*British*

sp. Kings County 205 Feb. 6 Pascagoula To order.

sp. Ellerslie 1340 do do do

bk. Levuka 1351 do do do

bk. Heathbank 1548 do do do

sp. Kambira 1885 Mar. 13 Mobile To order

*Norwegian*

bk. Homewood 1065 Mar. 23 Greenock. B. Rodt. & C.

bk. Prince Victor 1134 do do do

## STOCKS AND SHARES.

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APRIL 2.

45 Apolices, 58 885,000

1 do (6005) at rate of... 870

1 do (4005) do 870

1 do 1,5005 (cert.) at rate of... 845

45 do 1897 1,000

18 Emprestimo Municipal 160

## Banks.

20 Commercial 211,500

22 do 213

50 Lavoure e Comercio 191

43 Republica 191,500

## Miscellaneous.

1000 Construcções Hydraulicas 5,000

APRIL 3.

134 Apolices, 58 885,000

do 1,7005 (cert.) at rate of... 845

20 do 1895 875

2 do (reg.) 835

10 do 1897 (reg.) 884

20 do 1897 (reg.) 1,010

## Banks.

3 Commercial 210,500

8 Commercial 198

17 do 200

100 Constructor 14,500

100 Depositos e Descantos 76

100 Republica 192

## Miscellaneous.

68 Transporte e Carriageiros 9,500

50 do do 95

APRIL 4.

58 Apolices, 58 885,000

do 2,5005 (cert.) at rate of... 845

15 do 1895 875

3 do 1897 (reg.) 1,010

6 Emprestimo Municipal 159

20 deb. Jornal do Commercio 170

## Banks.

4 Commercial 210,500

100 Lavoure e Comercio 113

3 Republica 194

161 do 193

## Miscellaneous.

476 Construcções Urbanas 45,000

APRIL 5.

50 Apolices, 58 885,000

45 do 885

30 do 881

30 do 7,0005 (cert.) at rate of... 845

20 do 15,5005 do 850

20 do 1895 (reg.) 884

45 do 1897 (reg.) 1,010

50 Emprestimo Municipal 160

4 do do 161

60 deb. Lloyd Brasileiro 72

## Banks.

21 Depositos e Descantos 76,000

50 Lavoure e Comercio 113

30 Republica

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 9th.

## CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

## FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY 140, 142 &amp; 145

Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

Franziskaner Bräu (dark)

Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shops),  
automats and bottled.Makes a speciality of packing in cases con-  
taining 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to  
the interior.

GEORG MASCHKE &amp; Co.

PROPRIETORS

TEUTONIA BEER, MENDES

Agency: --- RUA DA QUITANDA, No. 39

PRICES:

In bottles from 1 to 3 doz... 10\$000  
" " " 4 " 9 " 9\$600  
" " " 10 " 19 " 9\$000  
" " " 20 upwards... 8\$400

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse power and the other of 6 horse power.  
both used, and both of the Korting system, will be  
sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

S. Paulo

## "CASA AMERICANA"

Is the place to buy.

School Furniture and Supplies,

American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood),

Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating

Bicycles.

Bicycle Sundries.

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil.  
All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles.

American and English Novels

Fine Writing Papers and Envelopes.

Heinz Pickles. Libby's canned meats.

We import to order any American or English  
goods desired. We take subscriptions for any news-  
papers or magazines published in the United States,  
England, France or Germany.

Agency for The Rio News.

C. F. HAMMETT &amp; Co.

13 RUA DA QUITANDA,  
SÃO PAULO.

## HYDROGEN DYOXIDE

POSSESSES EVERY CLEANSING PROPERTY

For sale at the

CASA AMERICANA

SÃO PAULO

Rio Agents: Messrs. Crashley &amp; Co.

36 Rua do Ouvidor

The CASA AMERICANA also carries a stock of  
Canned Meats of a very high quality. Lunch Pouches,  
Minced Meats, Brawn, Corned Beef, Chipped Beef,  
etc., etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

## LION &amp; Co.

SANTOS 41- SÃO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,

Wrought Iron Tubes,

Portland Cement,

Lubricating Oils,

Plows and Agricultural

Implements.

Sanitary goods.

Sole agents for the State of São Paulo

"COLUMBIA" Bicycles

Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U. S. A.

Representatives for the States  
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro  
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"  
Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION &amp; Co.

| Emission        | Circulation     | Public Funds                     | Nominal Value       | Last Quotation<br>buyers sellers          |       |              |                     |                            |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 506,595,300\$   | 378,750,000\$   | Stock 5 1/2 currency (apolicies) | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 88\$000- 83\$000                          |       |              |                     |                            |
| 60,000,000      | 104,884,000     | Bonds of 1895                    | 1,000               | 87\$ 000- 87\$ 000                        |       |              |                     |                            |
| 119,000         | 60,000,000      | do 1897, 6 1/2                   | 1,000               | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 30,000,000      | 119,000         | Bonds, 4 1/2                     | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 51,885,000      | 21,844,500      | Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2           | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 109,034,000     | 22,035,500      | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 17,500,000      | 18,350,000      | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| Fcs. 17,500,000 | Fcs. 17,500,000 | State of Espirito Santo          | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 13,193,000      | 13,193,000      | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 5,000,000       | 4,533,200       | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| Fcs. 65,000,000 | Fcs. 45,522,000 | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 5,000,000       | 4,000,000       | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 500,000         | 500,000         | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 10,000,000      | 2,855,400       | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 25,000,000      | 54,800          | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| 2,500,000       | 400,000         | do do 1899, 4 1/2                | 1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$ | 1,000 000- 1,000 000                      |       |              |                     |                            |
| Capital         | Shares          | Emitted                          | Par                 | Banks                                     | Paid  | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend       | Last quotation             |
| 20,000,000\$    | 100,000         | 91,090                           | 200\$               | Commercial do Rio de Janeiro              | 200\$ | 4,000,000\$  | 8\$000, Jan. 1900   | 210\$000- 213\$000         |
| 15,000,000      | 80,000          | 60,000                           | 200                 | Commercio                                 | 200   | 3,120,000    | 2\$000, ditto 1900  | 200 000- 200 000           |
| 24,000,000      | 120,000         | 20,000                           | 200                 | do 2nd series                             | 200   | 28,000       | 2\$000, ditto 19 0  | 79 000- 79 000             |
| 15,000,000      | 80,000          | 77,255 1/2                       | 200                 | Construtor do Brazil                      | 200   | 1,645,000    | 4\$000, Aug. 1892   | 15 500- 15 500             |
| 8,000,000       | 40,000          | all                              | 200                 | Credito Moral                             | 200   | 7,750,000    | 2\$000, Jan. 1896   | 3 000- 3 000               |
| 5,000,000       | 25,000          | all                              | 200                 | Cie Ito Real do Brazil                    | 200   | 803,079      | 12 1/2 ditto 1892   | 1 000- 1 000               |
| 750,000         | 15,000          | all                              | 50                  | Depositos e Descontos                     | 200   | 640,000      | Jan. 1900           | 75 000- 75 000             |
| 8,000,000       | 40,000          | all                              | 200                 | Funccionarios Publicos                    | 50    | 71,326       | 3\$000, ditto 1900  | 45 000- 45 000             |
| 9,188,300       | 45,931          | all                              | 200                 | Hypothecario do Brazil                    | 100   | 280,317      | 4\$000, July 1899   | 112 000- 113 000           |
| 5,000,000       | 25,000          | all                              | 200                 | Lavagem e Comercio                        | 200   | 508,434      | 6\$000, Jan. 1900   | 182 000- 190 000           |
| 101,533,500     | 507,768         | all                              | 200                 | Nacional Brasileiro                       | 200   | 230,000      | 10\$000, ditto 1900 | 191 000- 193 000           |
| 20,000,000      | 100,000         | 50,000                           | 200                 | Republica do Brazil                       | 200   | 17,480,079   | 6\$000, ditto 1900  | 110 000- 122 000           |
| 20,000,000      | 100,000         | all                              | 200                 | Rio e Matto Grosso                        | 200   | 391,720      | 6\$000, ditto 1900  | 20 000- 20 000             |
| 20,000,000      | 100,000         | all                              | 200                 | do 2nd series                             | 200   | 15,000       | ditto 1900          | 262 000- 262 000           |
| 20,000,000      | 100,000         | all                              | 200                 | Rural e Hypothecario                      | 200   | 7,595,531    | 4\$000, ditto 1900  | 127 000- 127 000           |
| 20,000,000      | 100,000         | all                              | 200                 | do 2nd series                             | 200   | 2,185,326    | 11 1/2 ditto 1898   | 21 000- 21 000             |
| 15,000,000      | 50,000          | all                              | 200                 | Com. e Industria de S. Paulo              | 100   | 6,000,000    | 12\$000, ditto 1900 | 190 000- 190 000           |
| 7,000,000       | 35,000          | all                              | 100                 | Credito Real de Minas Geras               | 100   | 308,550      | 10 1/2 ditto 1899   | 100 000- 130 000           |
| 7,500,000       | 37,500          | 14,997                           | 200                 | Credito Real de S. Paulo                  | 140   | 1,141,521    | 8 1/2 ditto 1900    | 22 000- 22 000             |
| 25,000,000      | 125,000         | all                              | 200                 | do 2nd series                             | 60    | 400,000      | 12 1/2 ditto 1895   | 21 000- 21 000             |
| 5,000,000       | 25,000          | all                              | 200                 | Lavradores, S. Paulo                      | 80    | 800,000      | 8\$000, ditto 1900  | 135 000- 135 000           |
| 5,000,000       | 25,000          | all                              | 200                 | Mercantiles de Santos                     | 200   | 65,000       | 7\$000, Jan. 1895   | 4 250- 4 250               |
| 15,184,610      | 50,000          | 25,000                           | 200                 | S. Paulo                                  | 200   | 400,000      | 12 1/2 ditto 1895   | 21 000- 21 000             |
| 15,184,610      | 50,000          | 25,000                           | 200                 | Uniao de S. Paulo                         | 200   | 400,000      | 12 1/2 ditto 1895   | 21 000- 21 000             |
| Capital         | Shares          | Emitted                          | Par                 | Railways                                  | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend       | Last quotation             |
| 5,500,000       | 550,000         | all                              | 100\$               | Leopoldina                                | 100\$ | 36,672\$     | 2\$000 Feb. 1900    | 111\$000- 27\$500- 28\$500 |
| 5,000,000       | 500,000         | all                              | 100\$               | Minas de S. Jeronymo                      | 100\$ | 65,000       | int. Sept. 93       | 4 750- 5 500               |
| 12,000,000      | 60,000          | all                              | 100\$               | Macahé e Campos                           | 100   | 1,463,442    | 6 1/2 June, 92      | 21 000- 21 000             |
| 20,000,000      | 100,000         | all                              | 100\$               | Muzambinho                                | 100   | 49           | int. Jan. 92        | 100 000- 100 000           |
| 62,000,000      | 310,000         | 33,525                           | 200                 | Oeste de Minas                            | 200   | 55,710       | int. Jan. 92        | 21 500- 21 500             |
| 10,000,000      | 100,000         | 266,475                          | 100                 | do  | 100   | 45,710       | 6\$000, Feb. 86     | 21 500- 21 500             |
| 10,000,000      | 100,000         | all                              | 100                 | Quilombo                                  | 100   | 585,378      | 6\$000, Feb. 86     | 21 500- 21 500             |
| 70,000,000      | 350,000         | all                              | 200                 | União Sorocaba-Lianza                     | 200   | 55           | 4 000, Feb. 1900    | 100 000- 100 000           |
| 1,600,000       | 8,000           | 5,400                            | 200                 | União Valenciana                          | 200   | 55           | 4 000, Feb. 1900    | 100 000- 100 000           |
| 42,000,000      | 210,000         | all                              | 200                 | União Valenciana                          | 200   | 55           | 4 000, Feb. 1900    | 100 000- 100 000           |
| 12,500,000      | 62,500          | all                              | 200                 | Tocantins e Araguaia                      | 200   | 55           | 4 000, Feb. 1900    | 100 000- 100 000           |
| Capital         | Shares          | Emitted                          | Par                 | Tramways                                  | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend       | Last quotation             |
| 2,500,000\$     | 25,000          | all                              | 100\$               | Caricoca                                  | 100\$ | 168,732      | 1\$000, July 91     | 155\$000- 80\$000          |
| 6,000,000       | 30,000          | all                              | 100                 | Carris Ulenos                             | 100   | 6,971        | 1\$000, Jan. 1900   | 151 000- 155 000           |
| 700,000         | 7,000           | all                              | 100                 | Corcovado (and Hotel)                     | 100   | 559,174\$    | 3 000, Jan. 1900    | 100 000- 100 000           |
| 14,000,000      | 70,000          | all                              | 200                 | Jardim Botânico                           | 200   | 105,805\$    | 8 000, July 91      | 100 000- 100 000           |
| 12,000,000      | 60,000          | 59,300                           | 200                 | S. Christovão                             | 200   | 34,494       | 4 000, Feb. 1900    | 100 000- 100 000           |
| 500,000         | 5,000           | all                              | 100                 | Villa Isabel                              | 100   | 34,499       | 4 000, Feb. 1900    | 100 000- 100 000           |
| Capital         | Shares          | Emitted                          | Par                 | Steamships                                | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend       | Last quotation             |
| 1,000,000       | 5,000           | all                              | 200\$               | Esperança Maritima                        | 200\$ | 350,000\$    | 9\$000, Jan. 1900   | 200\$000- 200\$000         |
| 25,000,000      | 125,000         | all                              | 200                 | Lloyd Brasileiro                          | 200   | 89,598       | 10 000, Feb. 1900   | 300\$000- 300\$000         |
| 5,000,000       | 25,000          | all                              | 200                 | Navegação Costeira                        | 200   | 89,598       | 10 000, Feb. 1900   | 300\$000- 300\$000         |
| 572,490         | 2,862           | all                              | 200                 | S. João de Barra e Campos                 | 200   | 89,598       | 10 000, Feb. 1900   | 300\$000- 300\$000         |
| 1,000,000       | 5,000           | 2,750                            | 200                 | Sul Paulista                              | 200   | 89,598       | 10 000, Feb. 1900   | 300\$000- 300\$000         |
| Capital         | Shares          | Emitted                          | Par                 | Cotton Mills, etc.                        | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend       | Last quotation             |
| 10,000,000\$    | 50,000\$        | all                              | 200\$               | Alliança                                  | 200\$ | 1,122,080\$  | 10\$000- Jan. 1900  | 105\$000- 105\$000         |
| 2,000,000       | 2,000           | all                              | 100\$               | Artesia Fabril                            | 100\$ | 279,079      | 7 000- Aug. 96      | 80 000- 80 000             |
| 500,000         | 5,000           | all                              | 100\$               | Botafogo (singing)                        | 100\$ | 55,142       | Jan. 1900           | 160 000- 160 000           |
| 3,000,000       | 30,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Brazil Industrial                         | 200\$ | 150,000      | Jan. 1900           | 160 000- 160 000           |
| 6,000,000       | 60,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Caricoca                                  | 200\$ | 34,494       | 10 000- ditto 1900  | 191 000- 191 000           |
| 6,000,000       | 30,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Confiança Industrial                      | 200\$ | 254,602      | 10 000- ditto 1900  | 191 000- 191 000           |
| 4,500,000       | 21,500          | all                              | 200\$               | Corcovado                                 | 200\$ | 25,294       | 50 000- Jan. 1900   | 150 000- 150 000           |
| 800,000         | 4,000           | all                              | 200\$               | D. D. Isabel                              | 200\$ | 159,282      | 12 000- July 98     | 180 000- 180 000           |
| 2,000,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Fabril Paulista                           | 200\$ | 82,348       | 12 000- Feb. 1900   | 200 000- 200 000           |
| 1,200,000       | 6,000           | all                              | 200\$               | Industrial Mineira                        | 200\$ | 200,000      | 10 000- ditto 1900  | 180 000- 180 000           |
| 1,500,000       | 7,500           | all                              | 200\$               | Magense                                   | 200\$ | 28,777       | 10 000- ditto 1900  | 180 000- 180 000           |
| 4,000,000       | 20,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Manufatura Fluminense                     | 200\$ | 144,113      | 5 000- Mar. 96      | 173 000- 173 000           |
| 6,000,000       | 30,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Petropolisana                             | 200\$ | 21,693       | 12 000- Jan. 1900   | 205 000- 205 000           |
| 1,200,000       | 6,000           | all                              | 200\$               | Progresso Industrial                      | 200\$ | 630,589      | 12 000- Jan. 1900   | 205 000- 205 000           |
| 450,000         | 4,500           | all                              | 100                 | Rink (Woolens)                            | 200\$ | 17,039       | 4 000- Jan. 1900    | 30 000- 30 000             |
| 1,200,000       | 6,000           | all                              | 200\$               | S. Felix                                  | 200\$ | 39,318       | ditto 1900          | 150 000- 150 000           |
| 350,000         | 3,500           | all                              | 200\$               | Santa Luzia                               | 200\$ | 58,056       | ditto 99            | 150 000- 150 000           |
| 4,400,000       | 22,000          | all                              | 200\$               | S. João                                   | 200\$ | 1,344,493    | 17 1/2 Aug. 99      | 150 000- 150 000           |
| 2,000,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 200\$               | S. Pedro de Alcântara                     | 200\$ | 1,344,493    | 17 1/2 Aug. 99      | 150 000- 150 000           |
| 5,500,000       | 17,500          | all                              | 200\$               | União Fabril                              | 200\$ | 1,344,493    | 17 1/2 Aug. 99      | 150 000- 150 000           |
| Capital         | Shares          | Emitted                          | Par                 | Insurance                                 | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend       | Last Quotation             |
| 3,000,000\$     | 15,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Alliança                                  | 200\$ | 43,678\$     | 1\$000- July 97     | 3\$500- 3\$500             |
| 3,000,000       | 15,000          | all                              | 100\$               | Argos Fluminense                          | 100\$ | 300,000      | 25 000, Jan. 1900   | 410 000- 410 000           |
| 2,000,000       | 10,000          | 9,735                            | 200                 | Bomfim                                    | 200   | 15,384       | 1 500, ditto 99     | 3\$500- 3\$500             |
| 4,000,000       | 20,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Confiança e Caracaras                     | 200\$ | 366,271      | 3 000, ditto 1900   | 3\$500- 3\$500             |
| 4,000,000       | 20,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Fidelidade                                | 200\$ | 366,271      | 3 000, ditto 1900   | 3\$500- 3\$500             |
| 2,500,000       | 2,500           | all                              | 100\$               | Germânia                                  | 100\$ | 200,000      | 8 000, ditto 1900   | 145\$000- 25 000           |
| 2,000,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 100\$               | Independência                             | 20    | 400,000      | 2 000, ditto 1900   | 40 000- 40 000             |
| 1,000,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 100\$               | Providencia                               | 20    | 40,000       | 1 000, ditto 1900   | 18 000- 40 000             |
| 2,500,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Prosperidade                              | 20    | 370,000      | 3 000, ditto 1900   | 50 000- 50 000             |
| 2,000,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Prosperidade                              | 20    | 131,833      | 1 000, ditto 1900   | 17 000- 19 000             |
| Capital         | Shares          | Emitted                          | Par                 | Miscellaneous                             | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend       | Last Quotation             |
| 1,000,000\$     | 35,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Cantareira e Vinho Fluminense             | 200\$ | 42,378\$     | 4 000, July 91      | 10\$000- 15\$000           |
| 1,000,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 50                  | Carros Taternall Moreira                  | 50    | 33,600       | 6 000, ditto 99     | 13\$000- 13\$000           |
| 200,000         | 6,000           | 5,821                            | 200                 | Carruagens Fluminense                     | 200   | 33,600       | 6 000, ditto 99     | 13\$000- 13\$000           |
| 4,000,000       | 20,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Cruzio match factory                      | 200   | 33,600       | 6 000, ditto 99     | 13\$000- 13\$000           |
| 60,000,000      | 300,000         | all                              | 200\$               | Douglas de Santos                         | 200   | 33,600       | 6 000, ditto 99     | 13\$000- 13\$000           |
| 25,000,000      | 25,000          | 233,000                          | 100                 | Melhoramentos no Brazil                   | 100   | 6,506,142    | 8\$000, ditto 92    | 306 000- 306 000           |
| 66,000,000      | 10,000          | 9,500                            | 200                 | Obra Publica no Brazil                    | 100   | 2,266,745    | 12 000, Sept. 91    | 17 500- 18 000             |
| 1,000,000       | 5,000           | all                              | 20                  | O Paiz (newspaper)                        | 50    | 51,254       | 30 000, Feb. 1900   | 120 000- 120 000           |
| 2,850,000       | 5,000           | all                              | 20                  | Loterias Nacionais do Brazil              | 50    | 1,547,629    | Jan. 1900           | 104 000- 106 000           |
| 2,000,000       | 10,000          | all                              | 100                 | Matt Larangeira (Paraguay tea)            | 100   | 300,000      | 13 000, ditto 1900  | 39 000- 39 000             |
| 2,000,000       | 20,000          | all                              | 100                 | Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills)          | 100   | 714,000      | 2 700, Feb. 92      | 22 000- 22 000             |
| 3,312,800       | 33,128          | all                              | 100                 | Saneamento do R. de J. (building society) | 100   | 400,000      | 5 000, July 99      | 94 000- 94 000             |
| 2,000,000       | 20,000          | all                              | 200\$               | Transporte e Caracaras                    | 200\$ | 16,074       | 6 000, ditto 99     | 94 000- 94 000             |
| 1,000,000       | 7,500           | all                              | 200\$               | Typographica do Brazil                    | 200\$ | 29,927       | Jan. 1900           | 94 000- 94 000             |
| 500,000         | 5,000           | all                              | 200\$               | Uniao (water for ships)                   | 200\$ | 29,927       | Jan. 1900           | 94 000- 94 000             |

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